Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 11, 1842. { NUMBER 44.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for January, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
11 Tuesday,	7 7	4 53					
12 Wednesday,	7 7	4 53					
13 Thursday,	6 7	4 54	Last Quarter,	3	4	42	E.
14 Friday,	6 7	4 54	New Moon	11	10	46	M.
15 Saturday,	5 7	4 55	First Quarter,	19	3	28	M.
16 Sunday,	4 7	4 56	Full Moon,	26	12	15	E.
17 Monday.	3 7	4 57					

PROSPECTUS OF THE North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events, of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once*, for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas*, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance*. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

Notice.

A SITUATION WANTED—as an English and Classical Teacher, in any good neighborhood in the upper country, by a graduate of the South Carolina College. Applications to be addressed to M., Ebenezerville, York District, S. C.

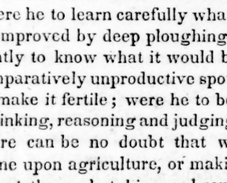
December 15, 1841. 41...3t

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

BLANK WARRAVTS FOR SALE



AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE MADE A STUDY.

There are few if any pursuits that open so wide a field for inquiry as agriculture. It is true that every boy of common capacity, who has been raised on a farm becomes sufficiently familiar with the usual farming operations to pursue the business in a way that enables him to get his living. But in most instances his operations are carried on with but little inquiry as to the most correct and best principles of husbandry. He goes on this year as he went last year, and as his father went for many years. Moving onward thus in his unvaried rounds from year to year, the industrious and prudent man may gain property, and be a respected and useful citizen. But his pursuit would be more interesting, and he would become a more intelligent man, were he to observe more closely the immediate and the lasting action of each kind of manure that he applies; were he to note the effects of each kind of manure upon each different crop that he cultivates; were he to calculate the cost of each crop that he raises; were he to determine by careful observation the soil best suited to each crop, were he to determine the best time and manner of applying manure to each; were he to *study* how to make as much manure as possible; were he to satisfy himself fully as to the proper distances for hills of corn and rows of roots; were he to learn whence his plants derive their principal nourishment, and in what state they take it up; were he to satisfy himself as to the parts of the farm which are too acid or too cold to be productive; were he to learn carefully what spots could be greatly improved by deep ploughing; were he to seek diligently to know what it would be best to do on each comparatively unproductive spot of the farm, in order to make it fertile; were he to be observing, studying, thinking, reasoning and judging upon these matters, there can be no doubt that without ever reading a line upon agriculture, or making any other *experiment* than what his usual routine affords, that he would become a more intelligent and a more successful farmer, than if he bestowed no particular attention upon these and other equally important matters.

But while he may make important advances in the art of agriculture without comparing notes with his neighbors, and without reading, it is not to be doubted that most men could derive much benefit from learning what the experience of others has taught. Who knows so much that there is none other wise enough to teach him any thing? Who understands farming better than all the men combined who ever wrote upon the subject? If there is any such man, he may be excused from reading or studying. But such a one nowhere exists, and they who till the earth may gain information from many a written page.

Agricultural Papers.—And now when the evenings are long and the labors of the day are not very severe, let there be at hand some agricultural paper, or some treatise upon agriculture that you may look into for half an hour or an hour. Many things that you will read were written for somebody else, and will give you but little instruction. Other articles will furnish hints and facts which *you* may turn to good account. Read—read and reflect—and you will become a wiser and better farmer. Take an agricultural paper, have one that you can call your own: preserve it on file and it will be to you on many occasions valuable for reference. There are papers enough—weeklies at $2 per year, and monthlies at from 50 cents to $1. Take one or more of them, for you will get from many a single copy, knowledge that will be worth more to you than the price of all the numbers for a year.

Town Agricultural Societies or Associations.—Many of you find that after being out in the wind and cold all day, that you become sleepy and stupid when you sit down to read in the warm kitchen. Here lies one of the chief reasons why farmers do not read more. The warmth of the room and the sitting posture invite them very strongly to repose. Reading is, for this reason, to many of them a dull and stupid business. They do not lack inquisitiveness or interest in their business, so much as they lack ability to keep themselves wide awake while attempting to read, and thus lack ability to get up much interest in reading. For this reason, among others, we repeat a recommendation which was strongly urged in our columns last winter, that associations of farmers living in the same immediate neighborhood, say within two or three miles of each other, should be formed for the purpose of talking over matters pertaining to agriculture. Let the exercises be reading, discussion, narration of experiences, or any thing else that might furnish the most information in the most interesting manner. Occasionally a lecture upon the subject might be procured. Should such associations become general, more—much more benefit would flow from them, than all the County State or National Societies will confer, though these may be very beneficial.

Get up one in your neighborhood.

From the Southern Planter.

MANURE.

C. T. BOTTS—I am most happy to witness your strenuous endeavors to improve the agriculture of our native State. No exertion has been wanting on my part, I assue you, to sustain your enterprise. I have not been satisfied with saying, that every farmer in Virginia ought to take your paper, but I have made it my business to bring it to the notice of my neighbor, concerving that in so doing I was benefitting them and myself not less than the Editor. The fruits of those exertions you have enclosed in a ten dollar note, for which you will please direct your paper to the following names. * * *

Nor is this all. From the columns of your little work, I am satisfied that I have reaped ten times the amount of my subscription already in a single article. I am, therefore, still your debtor, and to repay the obligation, in a measure I have concluded to give you my mode of managing manure; a point upon which you very properly lay great stress, and one upon which any opinion derived from experience may be valuable. For the last ten years I have paid great attention to this subject, and have tried every plausible method recommended in the agricultural periodicals of the day. The result of those experiments has satisfied me, that the difference between one mode and another is much greater than would be imagined, and that the greatest secret of good farming consists in discovering the best mode of preserving the valuable properties of manure.

The portions of dung which afford nutiriment to plants are volatile and soluble. They are evaporated by heat and dissolved by rain. Dung is exposed to the pernicious effects of heat, either in a pile or when scattered, to the influence of the summer sun and atmosphere. How then is it to be preserved? By applying it to a growing crop as soon as made: I have heard a great deal of the necessity of fermentation, and the injury done by fresh manure, that manure has a tendency to generate heat is certain, and that if applied fresh in too great quantities, it may produce too much heat for the healthy growth of plants is certain; and it is certain also that you may snbject it by time and exposure to a process by which it will be robbed of those properties, when you may apply it in any quantity with impunity, but with comparatively little benefit too. What would be thought of an invalid who would go to an apothecary and say,' "Sir, I want some colomel that you have had in the house for many years, of which I can take a large quantity without danger," and what would reply, "Sir, this, having lost its virtues and become comparatively innoxious, is much more valuable than the fresher article, and I must charge you a greater price per ounce for it?" It would be just as reasoable, as to asssert that old manure is in any case better than fresh.

Satisfied of those facts, I pursue the natural and simple plan of making it the business of a particular boy, every morning, to collect carefully the deposits from my stalls, stable yard, hog pen, &c. and spread it thinly upon some one of my growing crops. If the crop is not out of the ground, and consequently the leaf not so expended as to seize the grasses given out in the process of evaporation, I have the manure slightly covered with earth. Of course, if the ground is too wet to be trampled, I wait until it is dry enough for the pupose.

Now this may seem to some, who have been used to heaping manure, and making compost, a very theoretical mode of procedure. But let them try it, and they will find it highly practical—they will find, that they will obtain more than double the nutriment from the same quantity of dung, and they will also find that they are relieved from a great quantity of extra labor. Farmers are advised to accumulate large banks of dung, mixed with mud, weeds, &c. For what purpose? That they may have on their hands the labor of scattering it again at the very busiest season of the year? Instead of accumulating the labor and running the risk of constant waste, let them scrupulously collect every thing they can find in the shape of manure and apply it as soon as made.

By this simple method they are relieved from the necessity and expense of a stercorary, the filth of a manure pile, and the uneasiness arising from the anticipate labor of putting out their manure. They certainly get all the benefit to be derived from their manure, and it would be hard for any other process to accomplish more.

The plan I recommend is so novel and so opposite to preconceived opinions, that I am deterred from putting my name to this article, for fear of the ridicule it will excite. I hope, however, that some one with more resolution will give it a fair trial, and report what I know he will find to be, the beneficial result. With the most ardent wishes for the success of your periodical, which deserves the support of every farmer in Virginia at least, I remain

Yours, A FARMER.

Randolph and Clay.—The following are said to be the words of John Randolph which led to the challenge of Henry Clay to a duel in 1825. They were uttered, we believe, in secret session of the Senate, and how they found their way into the newspapers, we are at a loss to know:

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackgards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending, but she stoops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dewlls below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not *what* he is but *where* he is, that puts my thougts in action. That ALPHABET which writes the name of *Thersites*, of *blackgard*, of *sqalidity*, refuses her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hyperbole for *meanness*, would be an *ellipsis* for *Clay*."

A gentleman was asked why he hated Mr. G———, "I do not hate him," said he, "neither do I hate bed bugs, but I don't like to have them around me."

MISCELLANY.

A CHRISTMAS JOKE.

One seldom hears a good story now-a-days; the following is not bad. A year or two ago there came to the lion, at ——, a pleasant looking, bustling, great-coated, commercial traveller sort of a body. "Well, landlord, what have you got, eh? oyster sauce, eh? bottle of sherry, good, eh? send 'em up."—Dinner was served, the wine despatched, and a glass of brandy and water comfortably settled the dinner.

"Waiter," said the traveller, cooly and dispassionately wiping his mouth with a napkin. "Waiter, I am awkwardly situated."

"Sir?" said the waiter, "expecting a love letter."

"I cannot pay you."

"Sorry for that, sir; I must call master."—[Enter landlord.]

"My good sir, you see this is rather awkward—good dinner! capital! famous wine! glorious grog! —but no cash."

The landlord looked black.

"Pay next time—often come this road—done nothing to-day—good house yours—a great deal in the bill way."

The landlord looked blue.

"No difference to you, of *course?*—pleasant here—plenty of business—happy to take your order—long credit—good bill."

"There is my bill, sir—prompt payment—I pay as I go."

"Ah, but I must go without paying. Let us see—bill 17*s.* 6*d.*; let us have a pint of sherry together—make it up a pound—that will squarc it."

"Sir, I say you are a swindler, sir!—I will have my money?"

"Sir, I tell you I will call and pay you in three weeks from this time exactly, for I shall have to pass this road again."

"None of that, sir,—it won't do with me—pay my money, or I'll kick you out."

"You will repent this," said the stranger.

The landlord did repent it. Three weeks after that day, punctual to his word, the stranger re-entered the Lion Inn, the landlord looked very foolish—the stranger smiled, and held out his hand—"I've come to pay you my score as I promised."

The landlord made a thousand apologies for his rudeness. "So many swindlers about, there's no knowing whom to trust. Hoped the gentleman would pardon him."

"Never mind, landlord; but come, let's have some dinner together,—let us be friends. What have you got, eh? a couple of boiled fowls, eh?—nice little ham of your own curing? good!—greens from your own garden, famous!—bottle of sherry and two bottles of port; waiter, this is excellent."

Dinner passed over—the landlord bobbed and nobbed with the stranger—they passed a pleasant afternoon. The landlord retired to attend to his avocations—the stranger finished his "comforter" of brandy and water, and addressed the waiter—

"Waiter, what is to pay?"

"Two pounds ten shillings and threepence, sir, including the former account."

"And half a crown for yourself."

"Make two pounds twelve shillings and ninepence, sir,' replied the waiter, rubbing his hands.

"Say two pounds and thirteen shillings?" said the stranger, with a beneficent smile, "and call in your master."

[Enter landlord, smiling and hospitable.]

The stranger merely said, with a fierce look, "I owed you seventeen and sixpence three weeks ago, and you kicked me out of your house for it."

"No words, sir; I owed you seventeen and sixpence, and you kicked me out of your house for it. I told you, you would be sorry for it. I now owe you two pounds thirteen shillings, (and quietly turning aside his coat tail,) you must pay yourself in a check on the same bank; for I have no money now."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The editor of the United States Gazette is one who has nourished the kindly feelings of human nature, and in his frequent sketches they are thrown forward in beautiful relief. Recently he visited the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, near Philadelphia, and after giving an interesting description of its arrangements, relates the following incident. It is hard to tell whether it owes more to the facts detailed than to the simple and touching dress which he has given them.—*N. Y. New Era.*

"One young lady, on being presented to Dr. Kirkbride, persisted in calling him by the name of the writer of this article; and no means that he could adopt would convince her that he was not her teacher fifteen years since, (the Doctor must have been young then) but when we entered the room, the Doctor determined on a little triumph.

"Well, Mary," said he, "here is Mr. Chandler."

"So it is," said she, looking up with a smile to us.

"Well now, Mary," said the Doctor kindly, "you will admit that I *am* Dr. Kirkbride, since you acknowledge that this is Mr. C."

"Not at all, not at all," said Mary; "*you* are *the* Mr. Chandler, though that gentleman bears the same name."

"But," said the Doctor, "you see he was a teacher at the time to which we refer."

"That may be." said Mary, "but so were you likewise. The Mr. Chandler to whom I went to school, had not those wrinkles on his face, nor those gray hairs in his whiskers—he was not old."

Beautiful, if *not* a perfect compensation, for impaired intellect, is that remembrance which lives in the sweets of childhood, and has all around it young and spring-like as it ever was. Let others grow old—gray hairs and wrinkled skin belong not to that estate. It knows no fading—it acknowledges no affinity with decay. Time rolls on, but it bears it not forward. Like the cuckoo bird, it signs its eternal notes among spring flowers, and hastens away with the sun, before a color fades, or a leaf trembles in its sterm. And if the *consiousness* of that mind in only of the innocence of childhood, (and most innocent and lovely was it, we remember) may we not hope, (why, indeed, should we doubt) that all of earth, which Mary sees so pleasant, will be to her only an opening to a state where the mind shall expand to perfect happiness?

We turned away, not pained, though melancholy—for cheerfulness does not beget pain. Melancholy, not more than the mind which we had sought to direct, should not have expanded; melancholy, not that time, which had only developed *her* from should have put his finger so rudely on *our* face and halt—but that, spared what she had been called to suffer, we had improved the favor so little.

We turned away to the front window, and the mid day sunlight lay upon the landscape around; and the green fields, dotted here and there by flocks of sheep, stretched out at ease, wore an appearance of tranquilizing repose. Numerous female patients were looking from their windows, enjoying the scene, which soothed their mind, and led them to healthful contemplation. The voice of the physician seemed in harmony with all around; and as the gazers lifted their eyes towards him, we could see that he was associated in their minds with pleasant thoughts and friendly interference. How high the privilege to do good! How great the reward in having that benefit acknowledged!!

A TRADITION.

"In support of the doctrine that the three sons of Noah were red black and white, we bring the tradition of the *Marabous*, the priests of the most ancient race of Africans, which says that after the death of Noah, his *three* sons, one of whom was white, the second tawny or red, the third black, agreed to divide his property fairly; which consisted of gold and silver, vestments of silk, linen and wool, horses, cattle, camels, dromedaries, sheep and goats, arms, furniture, corn and other provisions, besides tobacco and pipes.

"Having spent the greater part of the day in assorting these different things, the three sons were obliged to defer the partition of the goods till the next morning. They therefore smoked a friendly pipe together, and then retired to rest, each in his own tent.

"After some hours sleep, the white brother awoke before the other two, being moved by avarice, arose and seized the gold and silver, together with the precious stones and most beautiful vestments, and having loaded the best camels with them, pursued his way to that country which his white posterity have ever since inhabited.

"The Moor, or tawny brother, awaking soon afterwards, with the same intentions, and being surprised that he had been anticipated by his white brother, secured in great haste the remainder of the horses, oxen and camels, and retired to another part of the world, leaving only some coarse vestments of cotton, pipes and tobacco, millet, rice, and a few other things of but small value.

"The last lot of stuff fell to the share of the black son, the laziest of the three brothers, who took up his pipe with a melancholy air, and while he sat smoking in a pensive mood, swore to be revenged."—(*Anquetil's Uuiv. Hist.*, vol. 6, p. 117.

We have inserted this tradition, not because we think it circumstantially true, with respect to the goods, &c., but because we find in it this *one* important trait, viz: the origin of human complexions, in the family of Noah; and if the tradition is supposed to be altogether a fiction, we would ask, how came these Africans, the most degraded and ignorant of the human race, by so important a trait of ancient history—as that such a man, with three sons, ever existed, from whom the three races were descended, if it were not so? and that they were of three different complexions?—*Amer. Antiq.*

The Sandy Hill Herald says:—"We know a man who has worked on an average sixteen hours per day for the last twenty years, to pay notes which he had endorsed, and for which he never received the value of one farthing. He is now seventy years of age. We challenge the world to produce a similar instance of integrity.

An eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally, that he caught a severe cold by siting near it with his coat off!

Marcus Antonius illustrates the subject of legislation by observing, that what is not for the interest of a whole swarm, is not for the essential interest of a single bee.

An Extensive Swindling Shop.—The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs over nine hundred clerks. Every thing for the use of the bank is made on its own premises, and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note returned to the Bank is never to be re-issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years is burnt. The workmen are busily at work every day in the year, save Sundays, in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire to destroy the old notes; and it employs two men constantly in feeding the fires.

Great Land Operations.—The St. Louis Gazette says:—There is an immense land claim called "Clamorgan's Grant"—which covers several counties in Missouri, or at least parts thereof, including, among others, St. Charles and Lincoln counties. Recently one of our citizens has visited New York and sold out their interests in this claim, to the amount—judging from the deeds—of near a hundred thousand dollars. If the purchasers commences suit and recover, they will oust hundreds of occupants, and lay their hands on many splendid farms. This claim too sweeps a number of very large claims, but still trifling in comparrison with the mammoth Clamorgan.

Novel Bank Suspension.—The Washington bank has suspended and shut its doors, in consequence of the sickness of the cashier. Oh! lordy Oh! lordy! Why don't the directors get the cashier a box of Brandreth's pills, and thus enable the bank to resume specie payments of some kind.

New York Herald.

There is a man in Boston so hot tempered, that he burns his shirt to a tinder in one day's wearing.

Absence of Mind.—It is reported that a judge, intending to sentence a prisoner to be hanged, pronounced sentence on the sheriff and discharged the prisoner.

In another case, a man intending to steal a sheep, got a great dog by the ears.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE....December 28.

The *President* pro. tem. presented a petition, praying Congress to take measures to remove the seat of Government to Cincinnati, Pittsburg, or Philadelphia; or to some central point in a non-slaveholding State.

On motion of Mr. *King*, the motion to receive said petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *Clay* gave notice that he would, on the morrow, ask leave to introduce three joint resolutions, proposing three several amendments to the Constitution of the United States—

The 1st to put a restriction on the veto power; 2d, To take the appointment of the head of the Treasury Department from the Executive, and to vest the power in the Legislative branch of the Government; 3d, To extend the provisions in the Constitution in relation to the appointment of members of Congress to office, so that no member shall be eligible to receive an office from the Executive from the day of such member's election to the expiration of the time for which he was elected.

He said there was another point in which it was desirable the Constitution should be amended—that was, to limit the duration of time for which the Chief Magistrate should be elected. But that subject had been taken into hand by another Senator, who was not then present, and he had no desire to interfere with him.

The bill introduced on yesterday by Mr. *Benton* to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law, with a view to amendment, came up in order, and was read the second time.

Mr. *Berrien* moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. *Benton* saw no necessity for its referrence to any committee. Prompt action was wanted. He hoped, therefore, the motion would not prevail.

Mr. *Berrien* said, in consideration of the fact that several petitions touching the subject had been referred to that committee, he took it for granted that the bill should have the same reference.

Mr. *Calhoun* hoped it would not be referred at all, unless it was the understanding that the committee would report at an early day. The object of the bill was for a suspension of the law. It was his object to engraft upon it, when it came up, an amendment for the repeal of that law. He believed there was a great reaction in public opinion with reference to the question. It was passed precipitately at the last session; and since that time, the country had examined, not only its provisions, but the question of the propriety of any law, and there was a great change, he believed, with reference to it. He thought those interested in the bill should have an opportunity of perfecting it, if it were to go into operation; and unless the committee was to report at an early day, that opportunity could not be afforded.

Mr. *Linn* reminded the gentlemen of the Whig party, of their course the other day on the question of reference of the bill to repeal the distribution law of the last session, to a select committee. They then contended that it was a simple question of repeal, no details to investigate, &c., and that it was not necessary to refer it for that reason. He contended that this, also, was a simple question not to repeal, but merely to postpone, and therefore less necessity existed for its reference to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate not only refused the reference of the Distribution bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, or to a select committee, as proposed by him, but refused to refer it at all. He did not object to the course the Senate then thought proper to take, but he would prefer that they would act in accordance with the vote given the other day.

Mr. *King* thrust home upon the Whig party, their inconsistency in opposing the referrence of the Land Distribution bill, and their effort to have this bill referred. He was surprised at the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) when he reflected how summarily they disposed of the bill the other day, which was of such great national importance, involving the financial condition of the country, and the ability of the Government to carry on its operations. He was then met by the Senator from Georgia and his friends, with the expression of opinion that the act for distribution was passed at the last session, after great deliberation; that they had all the information then that they now had, and that the Senate was competent to act without referring the subject. Mr. K. said it was then urged by him that it was an object of the greatest importance, and necessary to have an examination. But they refused, notwithstanding the appeals of the friends of the repeal of that measure, to refer it to any committee. But this was not a measure of repeal, but simply of postponement, to see whether the bill was in accordance with the wishes of the people. The members of the Senate have been among the people since the passage of the Bankrupt act, and he thought it was right and proper that they should have an opportunity to form a correct opinion as to their wishes.

Mr. *Mangum* said it was true there would be inconsistency in acting on a different principle from that maintained the other day in relation to refering the bill for the repeal of the distribution act, and he regretted the motion of his friend from Georgia had been made. He confessed that he was in favor of postponing or suspending for the present the bankrupt act, because he believed in its present shape it could not be carried into effect. He had learned from the very best judicial authority of the country, that its provisions are utterly impracticable, and that considerable modifications are indispensable. He therefore called upon his friend [Mr. Berrien] to withdraw his motion, with a view of allowing the consideration of the bill to come at once before the Senate. He believed the operation of the act ought to be suspended and postponed, but to a day much earlier than that named in the bill of the Senator from Missouri. Time must be allowed for maturing the amendments necessary to render the act practicable.

Mr. *Calhoun* concurred with the Senator from North Carolina, and although he had resolved to propose an amendment to the bill going at once to a repeal of the act, he would now suspend that intention, and would consent to a simple postponement. He hoped there would be a general concurrence on this point, as all must be satisfied that there is an absolute necessity for postponement.

Mr. *Clay* maintained that a reference of the bill was proper. He had no idea that the Committee on the Judiciary would give it any delay. He urged various reasons in favor of its reference. The committee had already petitions from all quarters before it on the subject, and it was necessary it should have the whole matter under consideration, with a view of determining the necessary of postponement, or examining whether the operation of the bill would be impracticable or inexpedient.

The question was then put on the reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Southard, Tallmadge, Williams, and Woodbridge—15.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Mouton, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—25.

The bill will take its place on the calendar, subject to be disposed of at any time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the question of referrence of that portion of the President's message relating to the subject of the tariff.

Mr. *Hudson* of Massachusetts, finished his speech in favor of a protective tariff, and the reference to the Committee on Manufactures; and was followed on the other side by Messrs. *Pain* of Alabama, and *Burke* and *Eastman* of New Hampshire. Before the latter concluded, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE....December 29.

Mr. *Tallmage* moved to refer the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, embracing the New "Fiscality," to a select Committee of five. This brought on a debate, in which the scheme was ably approved by several Senators.

Mr. *Buchanan's* speech was an able, comprehensive, impartial, generalized review of the whole subject, brought up by the new proposition. He stated the objections which forbade him and those who acted with him from embracing any of the extraordinary features engrafted on the simple substratum of the Independent Treasury. He showed that the whole superstructure was a Government Bank of immense and irresistible tendencies to mischief, and making absolute the indentification of the political and moneyed powers of the country—a perfect blending of Bank and State.

Mr. *Calhoun*, in a very brief and clear statement, touched on some important admissions of the Cabinet exposition, militating against the measure itself, and the whole system of banking as associated with Government. He sustained Mr. *Buchanan* in all his positions, and declared resolutely the purpose to stand firmly on the ground and principles on which the Democracy had planted itself in the renewed struggles between it and its old antagonist in our Government.

Mr. *Tallmadge* having withdrawn from the Senate after making his motion for the reference of the bill and the Cabinet exposition, (being effected by recent indisposition.) Mr. *Rives* undertook to reply in behalf of Mr. *Tallmadge* and for himself, to the views delivered by Messrs. *Buchanan* and *Calhoun*.

Mr. *Rives* seemed to take offence that the Senators who had commented on the great measure proposed by the Administration, had not waited until it had undergone the alterations which he did not hesitate to say it would receive from the hands of his friend, Mr. *Tallmadge*, who concurred with him in so many points of political faith, modes of thinking and feeling. He went on to say, that he did not doubt that every thing contained in the proposed plan, which made it obnoxious to the charge of being a Government Bank, would be lopped off, if Mr. *Tallmadge* (the mover of the committee, and therefore likely to be its head) could have his way. Mr. *Rives*, for himself, expressly disclaimed all favor for the exchange and discount operations proposed for the Exchquer. He pronounced against the provision authorizing the Treasury to issue paper to three times the amount of specie on hand, and declared that he would assent to no issue of notes which the Government had not the gold and silver to redeem, dollar for dollar. He inveighed against the Independent Treasury, as condemned by the people—proclaimed a National Bank as now an impossibility—gave up his half-way house the State bank deposite system—as altogether impracticable, but still declared himself one of those who abjured the "*do-nothing party*." and intimated an intention to make something out of the Administration scheme which would redeem the country from the present deplorable state, which he depicted as one which demanded relief from Government. He had no notion of that philosophy which would leave individuals to take care of themselves, and looked upon Government as the instrument which was to deliver the unfortunate (the speculating tribes, banks, as well as individuals, we suppose,) from the embarrassments into which they have plunged themselves.

From the aspect which things assumed to-day in the Senate, we infer that the two well-yoked Conservatives, who look upon themselves as the make-weights who have hitherto, at will, played at *see-saw* upon the two great parties, have at length resolved to balance affairs and take repose themselves, and give it to the country. The Charlotteville organ of Mr. *Rives*, not long since, gave out that this gentleman had determined to do what neither Mr. *Tyler* nor Mr. *Clay* would permit the other to do, for the glory and success of Whigery; and to-day we have had some very distinct givings out from Mr. *Rives* himself on the subject. The cabinet plan is knocked in the head—Mr. *Clay's* plan is knocked in the head—and now the country is to look to Messrs. *Rives* and *Tallmadge* for its preservation.

"Large streams from little fountains flow.
Great trees from little acorns grow."

We had thought this an era of great men—but alack! alack! it seems that it is to be the reign of the Pigmies.

Mr. *Mangum* has the floor for to-morrow. We suppose that his remarks will indicate the course of the Whigs proper—the friends of Mr. *Clay*. Mr. *Clay* sat silent to-day. Although Mr. *Rives* drew many flattering earnests from forbearance in that quarter, contrasting with it the hostility of the Democrats, we hardly think Mr. *Clay* will enlist under his banner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Fillmore* asked the unanimous consent of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the Loan bill. He had infromation from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated this morning, that there was a deficiency in the Treasury to the amount of $260,000, that must be immediately provided for, or the Government would be disgraced. This motion, requiring unanimous consent.

Mr. *Eastman* objected, and the question, therefore, was not put.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's message, the question being on the amendment of Mr. *Rhett* to the resolution of Mr. *Fillmore*, to refer the subject of the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. *Eastman*, who had the floor, addressed the House for some time, in continuation of his remarks commenced yesterday, and proceeded with his comments on the result of the late elections, for the purpose of showing how the majority would stand in the House if the Whig members from certain States fairly represented the sentiments of their constituents.

Mr. *Garrett Davis* called him to order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

The *Speaker* observed, that so much latitude had been taken in the course of the debate by all the gentlemen who had preceded the gentleman from New Hampshire, that it would not be fair to confine him to the naked question before the House.

Mr. *Eastman* said that the gentleman from Kentucky need not be afraid that he would touch his State. After concluding his comments on the results of the late elections, Mr. E. next adverted to the causes that had produced them, which were not only the extra session and its measures, but the violation of all the promises made by the Whig party to the people during the Presidential election, together with the fact that the people had at length found out how grossly they had been deceived. Gentlemen, he said, need not console themselves with the belief that their late reverses were caused by apathy on the part of their friends. If, indeed, any Whig voters staid from the polls, they were John Tyler men, and the Whigs need never expect them to go with them again.

Mr. *Meriwether* of Georgia next addressed the House, and after replying to Messrs. *Atherton* and *Eastman*, went into an argument against the protective system, but, before concluding, gave way to

Mr. *Arnold*, who moved an adjournment.

The *Speaker* (Mr. A. having suspended his motion), communicated several Executive documents, and several members took advantage of the occasion to get in petitions, which were appropriately referred.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE....December 30.

After transacting much preliminary business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the motion to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Board of Exchequer to a Select Committee of nine.

Mr. *Mangum*, who was entitled to the floor, spoke out the remainder of this day's session, against the project of the Secretary. In giving his views, he disclaimed being operated upon by any party considerations. He did not wish to be understood as representing any insterest, party or clique. He bestowed much praise as to the ability with which that report was prepared. In a catholic spirit, he was willing to go with Senator *Tallmadge* and his associates, as far as was compatible with principle, to change or modify the project, by the hands of a committee, but he said he feared it was wholly impracticable to give it such from as could secure to it his support. Notwithstanding it had been characterized as the production of a masterly mind, there was none, he said, so poor as to do it reverence.—And the reason was obvious, because it was an entire abandonment of old and approved principles. It was the creation of a new thing to concentrate and to perpetuate power in the hands of those now administering the Government. He said he would not go into a regular dissection of the report, because he did not know whether it was worth the metal which would be lost in its dissection. If he was permitted to express the strength of his conception of its enormities, after divesting his mind of all prejudice, and viewing it as a man of truth and honesty, after deliberating on the condition of the Government in its worst time, he would say that he had never seen so bold and reckless as push for absolute power. The whole htstory of the Government did not afford a single example of a stretch for power so bold; of which, if allowed, the consequences would have proved so deleterious. If the overwhelming powers of this machine be superadded to the now tremendous powers of the Executive, though the Government be in the feeblest hands, it would break down the manliness of the people, and prostrate public liderty. If he thought the country was prepared to receive the project, he should feel such oppression of mind, as he prayed neither he or his children should ever be doomed to experience. To concentrate in the Executive, all the powers proposed by this moneyed machine, in the present spurious condition of the currency, would cause the State institutions to pop like the explosion of a ship, if a hot shot was thrown into her magazine. If this machine was permitted to go into operation, it would overshadow all the institutions of the country—it would overwhelm the whole of us. We might then, indeed, lie down in repose, but it would be a repose, absolute, mean, and despotic, such as a proud man could never tolerate or live under. He called upon Senators to look to the consequences of granting a power to circulate fifteen millions, and if deposites he made, fifteen millions more; in all, thirty millions. There were no guards or restraints, as he saw, whereby one hundred millions might not be circulated. He spoke of the corrupting influences it might exercise over every section of the country. In a word, looking to the distressed condition of the country, it was holding out one of the most portentous bribes that this or any modern time had ever experienced. By it the people would be almost placed in the condition of beggars. When once made so, it would requre but little effort to make them slaves. If once in operation, there would be no power in the people that could resist it. It would concentrate a power with which he would not trust any person. If the father of his country was again on the stage of action, before he would trust him even with such a power he would lop off his right arm. But if his honorable friend from New York could, by refering it to a committee, accomplish any thing as a medium course, to strip this stupendious machinery of its appalling power, for one, he would leap to his support. But he believed it could not be accomplished. He would rather, for one, take the Sub-Treasury in any, in its worst form, than this monstrous machine, which would pour out its torrents of corruption over the land. He believed the benefits of the Sub-Treasury were enhanced by its friends, and its injurious tendencies exaggerated by its enemies. He did not regard it as having any power to regulate the currency; he disliked it more because it was a machine of an isolated spirit—a spirit which operated on the principle of taking care of the Government, and leaving the people to take care of themselves. He opposed it not so much for what it was, as for what it might become. It was not possessed of the overshadowing power of this machine, but it possessed the same faculties undeveloped. The powers of that, were modestly put forth as under a veil; but in this, as it were, they step forth and look the public boldly in the face. This machine, he conteded, would destroy the local banks in every section of the country, except in the commeacial emporiums. He argued that it had all the banking faculties of a banfully developed, and without manacles, to be fixed on as a part of the Government. He thought it monstrous that Virginia statesmen, who had opposed a Bank of the United States, could come to the conclusion to give support to this, which had all the attributes of a bank, yet without any of its guard and checks.

Mr. *M.* went into a partial analyisis of some of the features of the project, and showed that under the guise of exchange, it was a bank of discount in its most odious form. After denouncing it at great length in the most severe terms, and maintaining that it was not a Whig measure, but was put forth as a bribe to maintain power in the hands of those now administering Government, he said he believed it could undergo no form of modification that would induce him to go for it.

The Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The *Speaker* informed the House that a statement was laid on his table, showing that the printing of the compendium of the census would, if not prevented, be carried to the extent of 30,000, instead of 20,000 copies, as ordered by the House, and involving an expense of some sixty thousand dollars more than was contemplated. He suggested the propriety of referring the matter to some committee of the House.

Mr. *Weller* moved to refer the subject to the Select Committee on the Census; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Atherton*, by leave, presented the petition of four hundred and twelve citizens of Coos county New Hampshire, praying for a repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reference of the President's message, the immediate question before the House being the reference of that portion of it relative to the tariff, viz: Mr. *Fillmore's* resoulution to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, together with the amendments of Messrs. *Atherton* and *Rhett* thereto.

Mr. *Meriwether* took the floor, and concluded his speech began yesterday, replyed to the remarks of Messrs. *Atherton* and *Eastman*, defending the Whig party, and reiterating the charges that have been made against their opponents.

Mr. *Winthrop* of Massachusetts succeeded Mr. *M.* and went into a lengthy argument in favor of the policy of a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures; after which he turned to the question more immediately before the House, and contended for the reference to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. *Gentry* moved that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn over to Monday next.

Mr. *Fillmore* said that, in the present exhausted condition of the Treasury, he must ask for the yeas and nays on that motion.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered.

On taking the question, the yeas were 86, nays 82. So that the House determined to adjourn over to Monday.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE....January 3.

After the reading of the journal, and during the morning hour, many petitions were presented and appropriately referred; among which were several praying the postponement, modification, and repeal of the Bankrupt law, presented by Mr. *Wright*, Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Calhoun*, and Mr. *Benton*. These memorials were numerously signed by laborers, mechanies, and merchants. One among those presented by Mr. *Wright*, was from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, praying the following amendments to that law: 1st. That no bankrupt, voluntary or involuntary, shall receive a discharge without the consent of creditors representing at least half the amount of his debts. 2d. That all notices in cases of bankruptcy shall be published in the paper in the city of Washington selected to publish the laws of the United States. 3d. That the *permanent* appointment of assignees of the estates of bankrupts may be made by the creditor. This, with the others, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The PRESIDENT *pro. tem.* announced the special order of the day, which was the proposition to refer the plan of a Fiscal Bank to a Select Committee of nine.

Mr. *Huntington*, who was entitled to the floor, occupied the remainder of the day's session in analyzing and denouncing the project of the Secretary. He said nothing new in point of argument. In fact there was but little left for him to say by way of argument, after the lucid and masterly efforts of Mr. *Buchanan* and Mr. *Calhoun*, and little by way of declamation, after the remarks of Mr. *Mangum*. He denounced the scheme as unsafe and dangerous in a political point of view. That if it was intended to regulate the finances, currency, and exchanges, it would prove inadequate and inefficacious. In a political point of view particularly, he thought it would be destructive to the liberties of the country, if the powers it concentrated in the hands of the Executive, were ever abused and wielded to that end. He argued that it had all the functions, powers, and qualities, of a Government Bank. That it was a bank of issue, a bank of deposite, and a discount bank through the specious power given to buy and sell bills of exchange. If it should become a law, it would be emphatically uniting the purse and the sword in the hands of the Executive; and if it was right in the Whigs to denounce the Sub-Treasury because it united the purse and the sword, it was their bounden duty to oppose this, which contained, in a most odious and appaling form, the power which laid that measure liable to such objection. It was more a Government brokery than the Fiscal Corporation which President Tyler, in his second veto message, denominated as such. He said it vested the Government with a power of patronage which, if abused, would prove not only detrimental to the best interests of the country, but dangerous to its liberty. Instead of being a machine to regulate the exchanges and the currency, it would prove inadequate to either; instead of ridding the country of a spurious and depreciated currency, it would perpetuate it; instead of benefiting the country at large, it would be, in the hands of the Executive, a machine to benefit politicians—to reward friends and to punish enemies. The same objections, he said, which were alleged in the veto message against the Fiscal Corporation, would apply in a greater degree to this. That, in the language of that message, the State banks would have to continue with closed doors, or continue at the mercy of this National Monopoly of Brokerage.

After Mr. *Huntington* concluded,

Mr. *Bates* obtained the floor, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Cooper* introduced his colleague Mr. *Russell*, elected a Representatives from Pensylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge *Black*.

The House then requested the consideration of the reference of the President's message, as the special order of the day.

Mr. *William Cost Johnson*, who was entitled to he floor, addressed the House in support of the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. *J.* avowed himself to be opposed to a tariff for protection of manufactures, but was in favor of a system of countervailing duties to protect the great consuming interest of the country, which he deemed the agricultural class to be. He believed that by a system of countervailing duties, England would be compelled to repeal her corn laws and tobacco duty, and to take our grain and tobacco on favorable terms. When Mr. *J.* concluded.

No further bnsiness of import was transacted today, and

The House adjourned.

Presentment Quashed.—In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the presentment of the grand jury against Nicholas Biddle and others, was quashed. Judges Barton, Conrad and Doran, severally delivered opinions at considerable length, sustaining the motions to quash, in which numerous authorities were cited, giving the law and practice in relation to grand juries, and defining the duties and powers of such bodies as recognised and exercised for several hundred years back in England, and since the Independence of the United States, in several States of the Union, and particularly in Pennsylvania.

North Carolinian.

THE REMEDY OF EACH INDIVIDUAL AGAINST NON-PAYING BANKS.

(To the Editor of the Bank Reformer.)

Having perused your first number, and considering your object to be one of general interest, and highly praiseworthy, the writer readily contributes the result of his observation and experience for its promotion.

A continued suspension of the banks is an abuse only tolerated by a depraved public opinion.

The circulation of the notes of suspended banks, as *money*, is an absurdity. It introduces a currency of fluctuating and indefinite value, or of no value at all, destructive of all credit, and highly demoralizing to the community which tolerates it. In fact its evils are universally admitted in theory. The great mistake is in so readily submitting to them in practice. The great error is in reference to the remedy. Every individual is made to believe that he alone can do nothing, that he has no alternative but submission, until the public provide the remedy.

Now the facts is directly the contrary. Every individual has the remedy in his own hands. That remedy is the refusal to receive broken promises in exchange for property, or in payment of contracts. This every man can do. And in the latter case eventual payment, in the legal currency of gold and silver, is secured to him by the constitution of the United States. It is true, individuals are unwilling to defend their rights by law against a powerful public opinion, howerer fasle and mistaken that opinion may be. But in a case like the present, when great public evil is the result of such acquiesence it becomes an act of patriotism, an absolute duty, to enforce the laws against the abuses of the banks. This remedy, or I am much mistaken, still exists against the banks of Virginia. The legislature has most improperly relieved the banks from the *penalties* of suspension, but has no power, to secure them against eventual payment of their notes with interest. Let a number of patriotic individuals unite in the measure of bringing suits on every bank note, or in whatever way will make the suits most expensive in costs to the banks, and you will very soon see the resumption of every solvent bank. They will either pay or break. This is not mere speculation. The experiment has been tried in New England, with perfect success. In 1808, the country banks in New Eengland had adopted various expedients to evade or delay the payment of their notes, in consequence of which they became depreciated to the extent of three or four per cent., and this very depreciation gave to them the entire circulation for common purposes, even in the city of Boston. Each bank justifiied itself as now by *the* practice of others. A number of individuals, viewing the matter in its true light as an abuse in banking which ought not to be tolerated, from the best motives, united in the measures of bringing separate suits on every note presented for payment, relying on the coertion arising from multiplying the costs. As the laws of Massachusetts imposed no penalty at that time beyond the legal interest of six per cent. per annum, some reams of blank writs were prepared and notice given to the banks of the determination to resist their abuses. The success was complete. The first bank on which the experiment was tried gave up the contest after a few days' resistance—The others cried for quarter. The reformation was complete; but soon revealed the actual insolvency of many banks, which had found it easy to sustain their credit under the former system of non-payment. Experience has fully shown that there is no remedy to bank abuses like the coercion of the law. We recommend this specific to the patriotic Association of Petersburg. A bank which will *not* pay its notes after a suspension of four years, should be treated as the established enemy of *sound* credit and honest dealing, and driven from the community. The common error put forward in the school of Mr Biddle, and widely circulated by the needy friends of depreciated currency, is that one portion or community of the United States cannot maintain a sound currency whilst a neighboring community tolerates a depreciated one—that there can be no resumption unless it be general. Thus, the legislature of Virginia is made to believe that the banks of that state cannot resume specie payments, whilst Baltimore is in a state of suspension. So Maryland must wait for both Virginia and Pennsylvania; and as all can never agree upon the time, there will never be resumption. Now, this idea is wholly false, the veriest of errors. Specie is wholly out of use in a community where a depreciated currency is generally adopted. It commands a premium for the purpose of being transmitted abroad or where it is properly appreciated. Its tendency is to leave the community where the banks are suspended, to go to that where the banks pay specie. The result is as uniformly true in practice as the theory is sound and reasonable.

Boston, and the country of which it is the commercial centre found no difficulty in maintaining specie payments in 1815 and 1816. When the banks of every other portion of the United States suspended, the banks of New England were never more at ease. So, since April 1838, Boston and New York have maintained the integrity of a sound currency, without the slightest difficulty. When Philadelphia suspended, did her doing so make specie payments more difficult to maintain in New York?—On the contrary, after the panic arising from a false public opinion was over, it was found that the current of specie was wholly *from* Philadelphia, where it had ceased to be in demand, *toward* New York, where its value was appreciated in the currency.—So in fact the banks of Virginia have nothing to fear, by resuming, whilst Baltimore remains suspended. The notes of the Virginia banks will at once bear a premium in Baltimore, for use in Virginia, equal to the depreciation of the Baltimore currency. But the banks of Baltimore will not be the purchasers, since by doing so, they are losers of the sum which they have to pay as premium. The town of Petersburg can maintain a sound currency if it will. Without the slightest difficulty, every individual may decide, that he will recognize no currency by receiving or paying it, but at its specie value—there lies the true remedy.

EXPERIENCE.

Boston, October 15.

---

* Were we permitted to give the name of the author, it would command respect and attedtion for this communication, even if its merit were not of itself conspicuous. We may however say thus far, that it is the production of one who is friendly to the banking system properly conducted, and to a currency principally of bank paper—and who, moreover, has learned by long practical acquaintance as much of banking and commecial business, as he has by study and reasoning of the theoretical truths and principles of political economy. We are proud of such a contribution to the bank Reformer; and shall be gratified hereafter to present through its pages the views of so well informed a *bank-man*, even should they come in conflict with our opinions.—ED. B. R.

Good.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Ohio which we think should be adopted by every State whose citizens are cursed with the oppression of bank suspensions. It is no other than this, viz: to exonerate the debtors to a bank from any process compelling them to pay their dues to the corporation, so long as it refuses to comply with its obligations to the community. Thus, the suspension will become mutual, and the banks will not have it in their power to crush individuals by law, while they themselves assume to be out of its reach. Such a measure is in accordance with equal rights, has the sanction of justice, and would, we think, be a sure preventive of all future suspensions of banks which are able to discharge their obligations.

Lincoln Republican.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

"The cause of delay, and the remedy in a nut-shell."

It is passing strange that so simple a matter shall fail to be compreheded by any intelligent mind, and yet, day after day, we hear really intelligent persons descant by the hour, and to discuss every thing in relation to the subject except the only pertinent question. Editors, day after day, fill their columns with lucubrations intended as light, but which, in truth, only serve to shroud in a thick mist a matter perfectly intelligible to the most ordinary mind, if not perplexed by these lucid disquisitions in the editorial columns. It would really appear as if our editors esteemed it to be their duty to give not a clear statement of a very simple matter, but to plume themselves upon an engenuity of weaving a tangled web, from a perfectly straight thread of events, until we are almost ready to exclaim, "would we have the presumption to understand them."

Q. Why is it that our Banks cannot resume specie payments?

A. Because, if they did so, all their specie would be drawn out.

Q. By whom would their specie be drawn out?

A. By their creditors, the depositors, their note holders, creditor Banks, &c. &c. &c.

Q. How does it happen that the Banks are subject to demands beyond their ability to cash on presentation?

A. The very simple and only reason why banks cannot resume specie payments is, that they have loaned more money than they were possessed of.

Q. Then you mean to say that if a bank calls in its loans until they shall be brought down to the amount of its capital, it will then be in a condition to cash at once all claims upon it, and to resume specie payments without hazard of another suspension?

A. Most unquestionably; this is the very simple and the only remedy; all other panaceas are mere "leather and prunella," mtended for deception by those who know better; and repeated, like parrots, by those who know nothing about it.

Q. Why, then, have not the banks adopted this simple expedient, for it is impossible to suppose that *they* can be ignorant of such a matter?

A. You are perfectly right—the banks know just as well as we do, that there is no other course by which they can pay their debts and resume specie payments; but in so doing they would curtail their profits to about three to four per cent.; and this they will never consent to do as long as the community will submit to bear the loss of a depreciated currency, and the banks shall reap all the profit. This is the case with the sound banks.—But the unsound banks, perceiving that for them resumption and liquidation are synonymous terms, they endeavor to mystify the whole subject, and working upon the weak nerves of those who administer the affairs of sound institutions, they are enabled to restrain the latter from taking the only course which will avert a downward progress, and promote the interests of solvent banks and solvent citizens, whether traders, workingmen, or those who live upon incomes.

Where the assets do not consist of good and available funds, the only active means which would be left to such a bank would be her immediate liabilities, such as deposites, Bank balances, &c., so that her functions as a bank of discount must necessarily cease when her debts can be extinguished only by the use of all her available paper and cash means.

Q. Do you then mean to say that, if the banks curtail to the amount of their capital, we shall, at once, be relieved from the curse of the base currency which now afflicts the community, and be supplied with a specie paying currency?

A. We do most emphatically affirm it: every dollar of base currency would in a day disappear, and every note in circulation would be worth a silver dollar; all such banks would be at ease and impregnable.

Q. Will any reasonable delay of resumption, restore to a safe and healthy condition, the unsound banks?

A. No. On the contrary, each month's postponement of cash payments, increases their embarrassments, and diminishes the value of all their assets.

The bank of the United States has solved that question. Who can doubt, now, that an assignment in 1839, would have saved millions to this community, and many millions to her stockholders, now lost forever? And our banks would have been spared the injuries which have crippled so many of them, had they kept clear, and not have permitted her, in her sinking condition, to throw her grappling irons aboard of them. They cut loose barely in time to save themselves from going down with her, but found themselves in so shattered a condition as to give just cause of alarm for their eventual safety. And yet the embarrassed and insolvent banks are practising the same deceptive game upon the public and the sound banks, which the bank of the United States pursued with such fatal effects, from 1837 to 1841.

The grappling irons are now being thrown out one by one, until the sound banks will find themselves firmly locked in the death-grasp of those sinking institutions.

Q. Then you mean to affirm that it is in the power of the sound banks to relieve the community from the base currency which afflicts us, and to resore cash payments, by separating themselves from the unsound banks?

A. Most emphatically so; and we further assert that it is as clear as a sun-beam, that unless they sever all connection with their weak and rotten sister institutions—cut them off by a prompt resumption—that they will become fatally tainted with the disease which works total extinction to every bank affected by it.

Q. Would not the curtailment you insist upon, produce deep distress among merchants and traders?

A. Such arguments are used, such consequences predicted, by those who have selfish purposes to accomplish; and this supposed distress is held up as the "raw head and bloody bones" to frighten the solvent banks from their propriety. But such reasons are not employed by our active business men and solvent merchants, who know that truth contradicts it, for as a class they now exist without reliance upon banks for facilities.

The whole amount of strictly business paper held by all the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, is less than seven millions—whilst the unemployed deposits in the same banks exceed nine millions of dollars. So that you will perceive that so far from being an aid to commercial men, all that the banks have done, has been to loan them seven millions out of their own nine millions, and to charge them interest for loaning them their own money!!! But this is not all—they do not even loan them the whole amount of their own money, but have used two millions of it for other purposes, and it is now in the shape of unvailable assets. Thus, a proper curtailment by the banks, so far from oppressing the merchants, would restore to them their own two millions, and they would then in the aggregate, be a borrower from the banks of not one dollar.

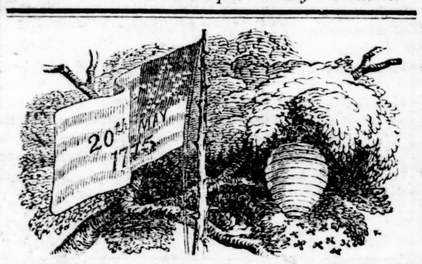
This statement further shows this startling and appalling fact—that, in the aggregate, the banks have every dollar of their capitals locked up in unavailable funds—and not only that, but two millions beside of trust funds confided to their care.

Now, as it is notorious that some of our banks have large amounts of business paper, and only comparatively a small sum of unavailable assets, what must be the condition of some of the others? Why, certainly, that as some have used little or none of the trust funds, others must have used a very large sum, and have their capitals and part of their trust funds engulphed in unavailable assets—and who, so far from aiding the commercial community, are unable to return them their own money if demanded.

Q. Upon whom, then, would a proper curtailment fall?

A. A proper and judicious curtailment would fall upon those who would scarcely feel it—a class of speculators who are already ruined, by Morris Canal, Vicksburg, Stonington, North American Trust and Banking Company, and such other stocks, purchased at high prices, by means of bank facilities, with pledges of the stocks, and upon lot speculators from whom the banks hold mortgages. It is for these classes and the duped officers and directors of banks, that we are called upon to endure an endless issue of irredeemable paper.

Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1842.

☞ The absence of the Editor will account for the want of original matter in this weeks Jeffersonian.

EXTREMES MEET.

The Washington Globe of January 1st, says, the Chairman of the Committee of ways and Means (Mr. *Fillmore*) has introduced a bill for the extension of the loan of twevle millions to "*twelve years*" and "*for an addition thereto of five millions.*" On this the *Boston Courier* observes:

"This bill will probably pass. It is not easy to see how the Government can otherwise continue its operations. We do not see any serious objections to it. In one view, it may receive the active support of the *Protectionists.* Should the, *exigencies of the Government require many more loans, Govarnment will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt, that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection.* The enemies of protection are willing to tax imports *for revenue,* and thus perhaps protection may be indirectly obtained. We shall be glad to get protection for domestic labor by protection in any way."

The doctrine of Federalism that a public debt is a public blessing, is here very frankly avowed, and the reason for it presented. The "*exigencies of the Government* (which require loans, and create a national debt) *will soon need a tariff of duties to provide for the payment of the interest of the public debt,* that will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocate of protection." Here the mistery is revealed—and this explains, too, why the public land fund is to be distributed. This resource would go a great way to relieve the exigencies of Government, and do away with the necesity of accumulating loans, or, at all events, of levying high duties to meet the interest. But as the seventeen million now proposed, would not sufficiently raise the debt, at once to answer the ends of the "*Protectionists,*" we have another project for an increase of the national debt many millions, and immediately. It is the project to buy an interest in all the railroads of the United States for the use of the mails. On this proposition, we have a Congress of the corporations now in session in the city, which will presently submit its budget to the congress of the Union. This will doubtless be the creation of a new funding system, which will give the railroad corporations a share in the national sovereignty by creating for them a perpetual right in the taxes, and a control over the revenues of the country. We doubt, exceedingly, whether these corporate authorities will consent to come into hotchpot with the Goverment in taking their share of the public revenue. We think it not improbable that they will insist on setting apart a separate and permanent and inalienable fund to meet their demands on the Treasury. But no matter in what way the Goverment is cut off from its national resources, whether in the disiribution of the land fund or other specified imports—no matter in what way it becomes straitened for revenue, the recourse to a high tariff is the consequence, and, in the end, "the interest of the public debt will be quite high enough to answer all the wishes of the most ardent advocates of protection." The marvel is, to see an anti-tariff Southern Administration uniting with the Boston Courier in bringing about such results. But will the policy of the Boston stamp maintain its prevalence in the Cabinet, and direct the Government..?

CENTRALIZATON.

It seems to be the prevailing desire of the Heads of Departments to run the Government in debt, as will be seen in the following extract from the Albany (N. Y.) Atlas, and shows the new move of the Postmaster General, to allay itself with the railroad companies, begins to excite public attention. After setting forth some of the reasons on which the Postmaster General grounds his recommendation, the Atlas says:

"It speaks also of the relief to the railroad companies and the States which are interested in them, which would result from the policy recommended.

"We fear that it is this last inducement which has suggested the recommendation from the Department. The sympathies of our Federal rulers seem all to be with capital, and the interest of the unfortunate stockholders in these railroads, to be paramount to all others.

"Coming from any other quarter, or made at any other time, the recommendations of the Postmaster General would be received with but little suspicison, and excite but little alarm. But issuing as they do from a Cabinet which has recommended and approved all those measures of centralization, which threatens gradually to absorb all the rights of the States, they seem, to those who regard the independence of the States as the palladium of our liberties, full fraught with danger.

"In less than one year, during which Federalism has had the ascendency in our counucils, a Bankrupt law has been passed, which will transfer from our State courts to those of the General Government half the business of litigation, and with it a vast amount of power and patronage.

"Another law has passed for the distribution of an annual loan among the States, thus making them the pensioners of the Federal head; others to tax our imports in such a way as to give bounties to the manufactures of one State at the expense of the rest. A proposition is now before Congress to authorize the General Government to enter into competition with the brokers and banks of the States, in the business of exchange, and to furnish the people with a Federal paper currency; the Executive claims to sit in judgment upon the States, and to reprove them when they delay or refuse the payment of what he may consider their obligations. The works of internal improvement are claimed by the War Department as works of national defence, worthy of Federal "sympathy;" and now the Postmaster General seeks to bring under national control the various works of communication which individul enterprise under State charters, or the States themselves, have constructed.

"It would seem as if a chaim of central influences was to be thrown around the States, which would hold them in complete subserviency to the Federal will."

The Country in danger.—The last war we waged with England was for the honor of our flag, and the rights of free trade, against the insolent claim set up, to search our vessels trading on the high seas—the free road equally of all nations. Now, whilst Great Britain is setting up this right anew, and is daily insulting our flag, and detaining our vessels at great expense, and loss of the lives of our seamen in the sickly seas of Africa, the old Federalists of the real Essex junto, blue light, abolition stamp, have got possession of every important post of the Government, having charge of the honor, rights and interests of the country in its relations with Great Britain—Webster, Secretary of State, appointed by President Harrison—Edward Everett, of Boston, Minister to England, appointed by a Whig President and Senate, and John Q. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, appointed by that base tool of Henry Clay, Speaker White. *Oh! Democrats! Democrats!! Friends of your country and of Freedom!!!* does it not make the blood burn in your veins to see all these abuses? To see her flag pulled down on the high road of nations by a petty British Officer? To see the apologists of our enemy, in power, entrusted with your country's honor, but to betray it? To see yourselves proscribed from office, and from all opportunity of defending that honor? To see your representatives gagged, and the mass of the poor and laboring classes ground down by Whig oppression, and taxed to their teeth in every necessary of life. *Then down with these traitors! Let us do or die!!*

North Carolinian.

Another Disclosure.—We are informed by the New York Evening Post of the 28th ult. that the editor of that paper has received a Card from JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, announcing the intention of the writer to make full and complete discoveries of the enormous frauds in the election of 1838 and 1839.—the editor says:—"The card obtains some extraordinary statements, and professes to be a prelude to revelations which, if sustained by such evidence as is shadowed forth, will excite a deep sensation in the community. For the sake of public justice and public morality, let the exposure come, fall the ruin where it may." We trust it will fall where it ought, on the heads of a party that has done every thing it could to cheat the people of their rights, by fraud as well as by deception, and more in one year, to demoralize the country, under pretence of "decency, religion and morality," than all the open immoral and unprincipled could have accomplished in a century.—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE EXCHEQUER.

From the indications in the Senate to-day, we consider the prospect of the Exchquer scheme, in any form, entirely forlorn.

Mr. *Mangum*, in his speech to-day, denounced every aspect of the measure; and, although he protested that he spoke only for himself as an individual member, yet he declared, confidently, that he did not believe that it would receive the support of a solitary member. Some few, he said, might be inclined to favor it, but it was so entirely destitute of support in the general opinion, that he believed not one would be found to vote for it. When Mr. *Mangum* sat down, no member arose to gainsay the assertion thus made. Not one evinced a dispositon to reply, even to vindicate a solitary feature of the project. And after the severe animadversion made upon every part of it, comprehending a sweeping condemnation, at the close, of the motives of the projectors, we must infer that it is not to find one advocate in the Senate, unless the speech of Mr. *Rives* and the proposition of Mr. *Tallmadge* to refer the subject to a committee, may be construed into support.

The *President*, therefore, will content himself, we presume, with the laws regulating the Treasury, as established at the foundation of the Government. They establish an unguarded *Independent Treasury*, which will require great circumspection and energy and skill in those concerned in the management. The want of the late law, so eagerly repealed because it rendered all other legislation on the subject unnecessary, will be felt at every moment by those who administer the finances, and we fear the public, too, will be found a loser in the end by the repeal.—*Globe. Dec.* 30

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the Superior and County Courts of this State, to wit:

Superior Courts.—William J. Ellison, of Williamston, E. W. Jones of Plymouth, J. R. Hargrave and Wm. R. Myers of Anson, George Davis of Wilmington, Alexander C. Blount of Newbern, Thomas J. Wilson of Stokes, Wilson W. Whittaker of Wake, and D. D. Ferebee of Currituck.

County Court.—Francis H. Hawks and Francis J. Day of Washington, Darius H. Starbuck of Guilford, David A. Barnes, of Northampton, William Thompson of Caswell, Francis A. Terry, of Richmond, R. B. Creecy, of Edenton, J. A. Lillington, of Wilmington, and William H. Henderson, of Raleigh.

Wisconsin.—It is stated that this territory already contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and that its early admission into the Union may be regarded as certain.

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...f

Married,

In Iredell county, on the 14th ultimo, by John Murchison, Esq.; Mr. *Henry M. Rea*, of Cabarrus county, to Miss *Martha Ann Sumpter*, of Iredell.

Died,

In this town, on the 6th inst., Mrs. *Dorcas H. Happoldt*, aged 33 years, consort of Dr. J. M. Happoldt, leaving a bereaved husband and a family of seven small children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife, and a fond and doating mother. Death has removed from this scene of trial and affliction one of those pure examples of every social and Christian virtue which Heaven occasionally lends to Earth, for a brief period, as a beacon light to guide the wanderer through the darkness of time to the unclouded glories of eternity.

In the morning of life, she became the subject of the converting grace of God, and attached herself to the Presbyterian Church, remaining a member in full communion until her marriage. After first receiving a certificate of membership of acceptable piety from the Pastor of the Church of which she was a member, she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Charlotte, in January, 1838, always exhibiting the christian graces, by an humble walk and conversation, until called to the great *Class Meeting* above, to rejoin kindred spirts, commingling her voice of praise, with that "innumerable company" around the throne of God.

The brilliancy of her virtues, shined most glaringly within the domestic circle. Home, sweet home, and its endearments were scenes that afforded her most delight. The world and its pleasing allurements, presented no attractions for her. The Bible was her constant and dear associate, and like every faithful follower of the Saviour she bowed at least three times a day, before God, in secret prayer.

Her undeviating christian firmness, under most destressing and trying circumstances in the varied relations of life, evinced a purity, indeed, of no ordinary ardour.

Humble and unassuming in her deportment; patient and submissive in every trial; uniform and unqualified in her attachments; and firm and unshaken in the cause of Christ, she knew no expedient; to her the pathway of duty, was the pathway of safety.

'Twas this that sustained her in the ardeous discharge of every duty; and the growing brightness of her character leaves no room to doubt, but that she was in Union with God and that she now stands upon the Mount Zion above. The law of the Lord was her statue book; the honor of God was the object of her unceasing effects; and the opening records of the Judgement, will desplay, in the face of an assembled universe, the holiness of her Christian character and fitness, for her final and glorious award.

How misterious are the ways of Providence; the Judge of all the earth will do right."

"The good he takes, too good on earth to stay
The bad he leaves, too bad to take away."

But silent be our curiosity, while we hear the blessed Saviour say. "What I do thou knowest not never, but thou shall know hereafter."

"Thy ways, O Lord, with wise design,
Are framed upon thy throne above;
And every dark and binding line
Meets in the centre of thy love.

"With feeble light, and half obscure,
Poor mortals thy arrangements view;
Not knowing that the least are sure,
And the mysterious just and true.

"My favoured soul shall meekly learn,
To lay thy reason at thy throne;
Too weak thy secrets to discern,
I'll trust thee for my guide above.

"Hark from the skies, she says, dry the falling tear,
I now with Jesus ever dwell;
If now, you my praises did but hear
You'd surely say that all is well."

[COMMUNICATED.]

In this County, on the 31st ult., Miss *Jane*, eldest daughter of William and Mary *Burton*. She was an exemplary Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church. She bore her illness with a Christian's fortitude, by manifesting her willingness to give up this transitory existence, and live with Christ.

DR. THOS. HARRIS,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the practice of MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his shop, opposite Col. Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the January Court, by Cash or Note, as his books must positively be closed.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....3t

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 22st instant, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at his late residence on Sugar Creek, the following property, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep;

A First Rate Road Waggon;

About 500 *Bushels of Corn,*

With Hay, Fodder, and Roughness.

Also, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles commonly used on a Plantation.

At the same time and place, will be sold or rented, the plantation known as the "Baker Place," adjoining Wm. Wallace and George Baker. The Plantation is very valuable and in good repair. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tds.

Private Boarding Wanted.

For particulars,

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation.*

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

BLANK WARRAVTS FOR SALE.

FACTORAGE

And Commission Business.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Factorage and Commission Business, and will attend to the sale of Produce and the

Receiving & Forwarding or Purchase of

GOODS,

Or any other business committed to his care, will receive the strictest attention, and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

J. S. CHAMBERS.

REFERENCES.
R. C. CARSON, Charlotte, N. C.
W. BARRINGER, Concord. N. C.
C. C. HENDERSON, Lincolnton, N. C.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1842. 44....1m

Take Particular Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to settle the same by CASH, at, or before the January Court. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842 44....tc

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court, to contract for the building of a new

COURT HOUSE,

in the County of Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend in Charlotte, on Saturday the 15th instant, for the purpose of determining upon a *Plan*, also, a *Site*, for the erection the new House.

ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tm.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others,* we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next,* the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec.'d, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON, Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., J. J. BLACKWOOD, JAMES W. OSBORNE, } Trustees of W. Davidson.
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Charlotte Hotel

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the above Establishment for sale on terms that cannot fail to please a person desirous of purchasing, as only a part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in good negotiable paper. The situation is so well known, that I deem it unnecessary to give a description—further than that its location is one of the most desirable and healthy in the villiage, and in every respect the most eligible for a House of Entertainment.

Should I not sell privately before the fourth Monday in this month, it will be offered on Tuesday of Court at public auction; when and where persons who wish to purchase, are requested to attend.

Former friends and patrons are requested to call as usual, as I am prepared to entertain them at reduced prices.

All persons who are indebted to me will please make payment by the January Court, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1842. 43...3t

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

THE SPIRIT VISITOR.

BY C. M. BROSNAN.

"She comes in all her beauty; like the moon from the clouds of the East. Loveliness is around her as light. Her steps the music of songs."—*Ossian.*

I have a spirit visiter,
A seraph-child of love,
That watches o'er my dreary path,
From brighter spheres above;
In dreams she lingers round me still,
All-beautiful and bright,
Till fancy's wand transforms my thoughts
To shapes of life and light.

Ere manhood well had marked my cheek
With trace or line of care,
Her dewy lips would often press,
And leave their fragrance there;
I little thought a soul so pure,
So sinless and serene,
In my wild dream of ecstacy,
Too fair for earth had been.

And yet, while o'er me smiled the skies,
My dream of bliss was past,
That young and lovely flower e'en then,
Was trembling in the blast;
The bolt that crush'd my new-born hopes,
Flash'd from the lightning's wing,
And left this heart for evermore,
A scathed, withered thing.

As sails some aerial, beautious cloud
'Twixt earth and sun-lit sky,
Uplifted on the morning breeze
Toward kindred ones on high,
Concent'ring on its snow-white breast
Each soft and sparkling ray,
So pass'd from earth that spotless soul
On the breath of faith away.

There's not a flower that gazeth where
Her God she hopes to see,
There's not a sky that gems the sky,
But breathes her name to me;
Where glide the rill and silvery stream,
Arcadian groves among,
Methinks her fairy lute awakes
Their melody of song.

And oft as evening's shadows fall
O'er land and rosy sea,
And gentle breezes softly kiss,
Each plant on flowery lea,
Upon the zephyr's balmy wings,
That spirit's whispers come,
And woo my soul to other scenes
Her own bless'd, happy home.

In bland, unearthly tones to me
She seemeth thus to say:
"Why wilt thou, lov'd and absent one,
Thus dwell from me away;
What charms has earth to bind thee now,
What seems to thee so dear,
While I so long and lovingly,
Await thine advent here?"

As fades the sun's last crimson blush
O'er dimpled lake and sea,
I would each link of life may melt,
And leave my spirit free;
Like an enfranchised bird, away
How gladly would I soar,
And nestle on that sister's breast
My cares, as oft before!

Last night I saw that face again,
How sweet though sad it seemed!
The heart may feel, though not express,
What soul around it beamed;
That smile of angel loveliness—
The dark, yet lustrous eye;
It seemed to speak in melting tone,
Of my lone destiny.

Ah! tell me not ye worldly ones,
That woman's false as fair,
Breathes there a soul unwrong'd by you,
And truth with love is there;
But man's false faith and broken vows
Oft aimed the woe-winged dart,
Till chill'd the well-springs deep of truth,
That gush from woman's heart.

Albany, Dec. 6, 1841.

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } Petition for Divorce.
Vs.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.
Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

VALUABLE
LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Mecklenburg County Court, we will offer at public Sale, on Monday, the 24th instant, at the House of Elizabeth Stewart, all the lands of which Lincoln Stewart died ceased, lying in Providence Settlement, and being very valuable. Terms, one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN CAMPBELL, }
RICHARD PEOPLES, } Guardians.
January 4, 1842. 43ts

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.
January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander,* deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER. }
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
November 2, 1841. 34...r

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.
Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

ENGLISH
And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinty of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

$50 Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, at his residence on Rocky Bluff Swamp, Sumter District, S. Carolina, on Saturday the 19th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with three white feet, white spots on his back occasioned by the saddle, and a blaze face. Also, a light bay HORSE, with white saddle marks on his back. Both horses ride well.

A Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and any person delivering the horses to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. JAS. R. CHANDLER.
December 22, 1841. 42...3t*

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*
Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers,* that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject. ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.
November 2, 1841. 34...r
Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

"With Scissors sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.
December 28, 1841. 42...r

Fine Mare and Buggy
FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE of Henry B. Williams, or of the Subscriber, for the terms.

B. P. BOYD.
December 23, 1841. 42...3t

YORKVILLE
Female Seminary,
(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, }
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, } *Assistants.*

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
} Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND QUARTER of this institution will open *on the 15th instant.*—Parents and Guardians who propose patronising it, are respectfully requested to enter their pupils as early (after the above date) as may suit their convenience.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Pricipal.

N. B. Tuition will be charged only from the date of the scholar's entrance; but no deduction will be made for absence, (after entrance,) except in cases of protracted indisposition.
Charlotte, December 13, 1841. 41...3t
☞ Charlotte Journal, insert *three* weeks.

SWAIM'S
NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be intersted in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.
December 8, 1841. 42...3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NOTICE TO
Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman.
December 7, 1841. 39...tc
☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

Negroes
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, in front of the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, *on Monday the 7th of February next,* it being Monday of Rowan County Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

Conveyed by Burton Craige to Samuel Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good House Servants, Field Hands, and a good BLACKSMITH.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negociable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Atto. in fact for S. Lemly.
December 24, 1841. 42...3t

CONDITIONS OF THE
Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.
Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks,* should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

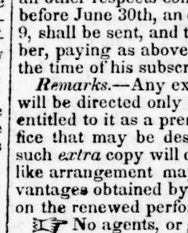
†"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the lteter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

TO THE
Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds.

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...r

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but th published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and W ly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-week Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, October 25, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.